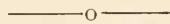


the forms of *Alypioides* as representing one species, separable thus:—

- (A.) Secondaries above without spots . . . *A. bimaculata* H.-S., 1853
(Mex. and New Mex.).
- (B.) Secondaries above with one or more pale spots.
- (i.) With a single large spot or patch . . . var. *creescens* Walk. 1856
(New Mex. and Calif.).
- (ii.) With two spots var. *dugesii* nov. (Mexico).

The last mentioned may be more particularly described thus:—
A. bimaculata var. nov. *dugesii*.—Length of body 17 mm., of anterior wing 21 mm. Like *creescens*, but the light markings creamy white rather than yellow; middle spot on primaries quadrate, and considerably larger than in a specimen of *bimaculata* from Grant County, New Mex. Secondaries above with two large patches, one about the end of the cell, the other nearer the inner margin; also a faint dot near the inner end of the latter one, but apparently situated in the cell. Tongue orange as in the other forms.

Hab.—Guanajuato, Mexico (Dr. A. Duges). One specimen, in coll. Duges. Before venturing on the above remarks, I consulted Mr. Dyar, who writes that he quite thinks I may be correct in regarding these forms as varieties of one; and adds that he agrees that the Guanajuato form should have a name, though as a variety. He further remarks, in confirmation of the view taken, that a specimen of *creescens* in his collection has a trace of the second spot in the form of a little diffuse yellow dot.



TWO NEW APANTELES.

By CARL F. BAKER, Fort Collins, Col.

Two new species of the genus *Apanteles* recently reared in the Entomological Laboratory of the Colorado Agricultural College seem to be of importance sufficient to warrant their publication.

Apanteles ephestiae n. sp. ♀.—Length of body 3.6 mm., of antennæ 2.6 mm., ovipositor 1.05 mm. Black, shining; antennæ black, to deep brown at tip; palpi rufous. Legs, except coxæ, rufous, basal portions of anterior and middle femora, all of posterior femora, tips of posterior tibiæ and posterior tarsi, darker; stigma and nervures bounding first submarginal cell outwardly, dark brown; tegulæ yellowish brown. Head transverse, finely punctured, with rather dense pubescence; face below antennæ with a strong median ridge; ocelli prominent and black; mesonotum finely, thickly punctured, with an indication of a median carina posteriorly, and two oblique slightly depressed areas behind converging towards the scutellum; scutel-

lum shining, sparsely indistinctly punctate, anterior groove with about fourteen well marked pits; central fovea of postscutellum semicircular, nearly smooth within, on either side of this a deep sharply margined oblong-elliptical transverse fovea, rugose within; metanotum rugulose, with long sparse pubescence at the sides; medially extending nearly the whole length of the metanotum, a large deep, ovate-elliptical fovea, with a sharp double margin and with about three weak transverse carinæ crossing it within; posterior angles of metanotum acute, somewhat produced, slightly excavated within, the excavated area crossed obliquely by strong rugæ; lateral carinæ gradually diverging cephalad. Abdomen about as long as thorax, beyond first segment ovate elliptical; membranous margins of first and second segments brownish; tergum of first abdominal segment punctato-rugulose, with a large median area which is almost a repetition of that on the metanotum, except that the margins are not so sharply defined, and it is more regularly elliptical; this tergum has also a distinct circular fovea within each posterior angle; tergum of second segment finely obliquely aciculated on either side, leaving a triangular smooth area at base; tergum of first segment one and half times as long as wide at base, slightly broadening caudad, as long as second and third together; tergum of second segment short, nearly three times wider than long, trapezoidal, wider than the first at the suture between them, and two-thirds the length of the third; remaining joints smooth, shining; hypopygium brownish towards the tip, ovipositor black; posterior tibial spines not half the length of the first tarsal joint.

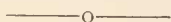
♂.—Tergum of second abdominal segment as wide as the first at the suture between them, much more distinctly trapezoidal than in the female and but little more than twice wider than long. Size somewhat smaller.

Described from four females and one male, reared from the larvæ of *Ephestia kuhniella* working in honey comb, the flies emerging November 22.

Apanteles gillettei n. sp. ♀.—Length of body 2.5 mm., of antennæ 1.5 mm., of ovipositor 2 mm. Black, shining; antennæ deep chocolate, basal joint black; mandibles light brown at tip, palpi honey-yellow distally; coxæ black; femora piceous, the anterior fading to light brown at tip; tibiæ light brown, the middle and posterior darker towards tips; tarsi brownish, posterior darker. Wings iridescent, stigma and veins pale brownish, nearly unicolorous. Head transverse but thick, obsoletely punctured on face, sparsely pubescent; face below antennæ with a strong median ridge; ocelli medium, pale brown to colorless; mesonotum obsoletely punctured, with two very shallow depressed areas on either side posteriorly; scutellum smooth, shining, impunctate, anterior groove with about fourteen well marked pits; central fovea of postscutellum semicircular, with a median carina, on either side a deep oblong-elliptical transverse fovea, rugose within; metanotum coarsely, irregularly rugose, coarser near the posterior angles, non-pubescent, with a well defined

median carina; posterior angles obtusely rounded; lateral carinae strongly divergent cephalad. Abdomen slightly longer than thorax, beyond first segment ovate-lanceolate; membranous margins of first and second segments brownish; tergum of first abdominal segment coarsely longitudinally rugose, a third longer than wide, sides nearly parallel; tergum of second segment wider posteriorly, and three-fourths length of first, suddenly narrowed to the basal suture, where it is narrower than the first, coarsely longitudinally rugose; remaining segments smooth and shining; ovipositor dark brown; posterior tibial spines not one-half length first tarsal joint. The male differs only in size.

Described from seven females and three males reared from *Cacoxia argyrosphila* on apple, the flies emerging June 23.



CHARACTERS OF A NEW SPECIES OF THELIA.

By E. P. VAN DUZEE, Buffalo, N. Y.

In looking over my material of *Thelia univittata* a year or two ago I found I had confused two distinct species under this name, one of which appears to be still undescribed. Later I sent an example of the new form to Dr. F. W. Goding, who was then preparing a catalogue of the North American Membracidae, and he pronounced it identical with some material he had placed under *Thelia cratægi*. In fact, the female does have a stronger resemblance to the female of *cratægi* than to that of *univittata*, but the specimen I have placed as the male of this new species is very close to the male of *univittata*, and not at all like that of *cratægi*. Below is a comparative description of this new form :

Thelia godingi n. sp.—In Bull. Buffalo Society of Nat. Sciences, v, p. 189, 1894. Female; shorter and stouter than in *univittata* with the pronotum more thickly and evenly punctured and extended to or beyond the tip of the elytral areoles. In *univittata* the punctures are coarser and more irregular, leaving a few scattering callous-like spots and about four longitudinal smooth lines, beginning a little behind the shoulders and becoming connivent or evanescent before the tip, which in this species is more slender than in *godingi* and does not attain the apex of the elytral areoles. These longitudinal lines are more obscure and irregular in *cratægi*, and scarcely or not at all discernible in *godingi*. In this latter species the dorsal hump is nearly vertical before and behind, as wide above as below, with the apex well rounded and showing a slight inclination to become pointed at the middle. In *cratægi* the edges of the hump are parallel, but the anterior apical angle is rounded off, and the posterior is subacute. In *univittata* this protuberance is proportionately longer and more slender, and quite distinctly inclined forward with its apex